

Was the 'Holocaust' Possible?

A Brief Recital of Some Physical Facts that Further Prove the "Holocaust" is a Hoax

By C.W. PORTER

IT HAS ESCAPED the notice of most people that stories of a Nazi "Holocaust" during World War II are actually impossible as regards the chemistry of poisons. This can be verified by calling or writing the American Cyanamide Co., Box 31, Linden, N.J. 07036, telephone 201-862-6000, or by consulting standard reference works such as the various editions (in particular the Eleventh) of the *Encyclopedia Britannica* "Hydrocyanic Acid," "Prussic Acid," "Poisons," Gleason's *Clinical Toxicology of Commercial Products*, or *Legal Medicine and Toxicology*, by Peterson, Haines, and Webster (2nd edition).

One might be permitted to ask:

(a) whether there is any such thing as an "amethyst-blue crystal of hydrogen cyanide";

(Reitlinger, *The Final Solution*, p.

160, Shirer, *Rise and Fall of the Third Reich*, p. 970)

(b) whether hydrogen cyanide can be solidified at room temperature in an ordinary tin can;

(Hilberg, *The Destruction of the European Jews*, p. 566, "The hydrogen cyanide, solidified into pellets, immediately passed into the gaseous state.")

(c) Whether hydrogen cyanide can be made to crystallize in a vacuum and become gaseous upon exposure to air; ("I used Zyklon B, which was a crystallized Prussic acid," Rudolph Hoess at Nuremberg, quoted in Shirer, p. 968)

(d) whether potassium cyanide becomes immediately gaseous upon exposure to air;

("... the use of special chemicals, such as Zyklon B (potassium

cyanide). . . from a special opening in the ceiling, Zyklon B crystals were introduced, becoming immediately gaseous." Mosche Pearlmann, *The Capture and Trial of Adolph Eichmann*, pp. 375, 385)

(Note: Is potassium cyanide a crystal?)

(e) Whether any salt of cyanide in the absence of an acid could release lethal quantities of poisonous gas in 30 seconds;

("He gave me a bottle containing about half a pint of salts. I think they were salts of cyanide. . . I introduced a certain quantity of salt through a tube. . . they breathed for about half a minute before they fell to the floor." Joseph Kramer at the Dachau Trial, quoted in Shirer, p. 981)

(f) whether humidity is an antidote to cyanide poisoning;

("The subject, a girl aged fifteen, was saved by contact with the humidity of the cement floor," Reitlinger, p. 157)

(g) whether victims of cyanide poisoning retain consciousness;

("We knew when the people were dead because their screaming stopped." Rudolph Hoess at Nuremberg, quoted in Shirer, p. 968)

(h) whether anything can be a crystal, a pellet, a "gas crystal" (?) (Shirer, p. 971) a salt, and a gas all at the same time, as well as two different chemicals at once;

("... this dangerous gas," etc. "... these tins of gas." Rudolph Hoess in Poland six months later, according to the Communist ghost-written autobiography, *Commandant at Auschwitz*, p. 208)

(i) whether any solid cyanide intended to kill fleas and lice would be an efficient instrument for purposes of mass murder compared to the ethyl cyanide or cyanic acid used in the manufacture of fulminate of mercury, (Leschke, *Clinical Toxicology*, p. 56) or the acrylonitrile used to make Buna nitrile (GBR) rubber;

("Organically bound cyanides, i.g., acrylonitrile, are sometimes used as fumigant gases, especially for grains,"

Clinical Toxicology of Commercial Products, p. 74;

"Also developed by the Germans (GBR) . . . manufactured in large tonnage during the war . . . copolymerized with acrylonitrile . . . up to 40 percent acrylonitrile by volume." *Collier's Encyclopedia*, "Rubber," 1965.)

(Please note: the Monowitz Rubber Plant at Auschwitz was one of the largest in the world, established by I.G. Farben. Farben held the patent for Zyklon B and was supposedly cooperating in the mass gassings. Krupp established a huge munitions plant at Auschwitz. Fulminate of mercury is a primary explosive related chemically to the cyanides (*Encyclopedia Britannica*, "Fulminic Acid"). Hydrocyanic acid is explosive. (Sax, *Dangerous Properties of Industrial Chemicals*.) p. 764

(j) whether cyanide gas is heavier than air, since it was supposedly released from the ceiling; ("... looking up at the shower heads, from which no water came... realized the gas was coming out of the vents..." Shirer, p. 970)

Needless to say, the answer to every-one of these questions is "No".

Zyklon B was a commercially manufactured fumigant intended for fleas and lice packed in a 200 gram tin can. Since 200 grams of pure hydrocyanic acid could kill at least 2000 people, it was evidently highly dilute. Hydrocyanic acid "in the pure state is said to kill with a lightning-like rapidity. It is met with in commerce only in a dilute state..." (*Encyclopedia Britannica*, eleventh edition, "Poisons") A stout, muscular man, aged forty, drank by mistake half an ounce of a 1.48% solution of hydrocyanic acid . . . fell suddenly, completely insensible . . . he died...in about ten minutes." (*Legal Medicine and Toxicology*, Vol. 2, p. 682).

At the rate of 60-100 milligrams per person, the manufacture of 1000 tons of nitrile rubber could require enough pure hydrocyanic acid for the preparation of acrylonitrile to "gas" the entire world!

According to pre-Nuremberg technical

literature, the active ingredient in Zyklon B was a liquid "absorbed in granular diatomite." (*Encyclopedia Britannica*, "Hydrocyanic Acid," 1943).

Assuming the absorbant material was half the weight, a can of Zyklon B could probably have killed about 20 people.

According to post-Nuremburg Jewish "historians," Zyklon B was a commercial bug-bomb packed in a tin can which apparently no one ever opened, containing non-existent crystals, salts, or pellets compressed to kill fleas, reacting in an impossible way and releasing fumes which went down instead of up, producing impossible symptoms, and that this dilute mixture was used in preference to tons of an extremely powerful poison which was readily available!

The German edition of Shirer's *Rise and Fall*, (p. 1025 in the Knauer paperback edition), contains a footnote which is apparently the result of a legal action brought against the German publishers by the manufacturer of the crematory ovens at Belgrade (the Didier-Werke.) The note observes that the "dimensions are those which are standard for crematory ovens of a not very modern design intended for smaller cemeteries, and would be unsuitable for mass burnings."

The Physical Considerations

Anyone who has ever tried to burn magazines in a trash can will immediately recognize that the technical problems involved in designing a crematory oven capable of burning several thousand corpses a day would be practically insurmountable. Such an oven would have to be equipped with giant mechanical arms to keep the bodies stirred up as well as an apparatus to keep the fuel and air evenly distributed.

Photographs of German ovens taken immediately after the war show 18 inch doors about two feet off the floor. Those at Buchenwald have even been photographed with the doors open, showing back and side walls, grid and grate, very clearly.

The story according to Hilberg, Shirer, and others is that the ovens proved "inef-

ficient" and the bodies were finally burned in the open using wood and petroleum for fuel. The buildings were razed and the landscape altered by planting trees(!) thus conveniently destroying all real evidence. (Source of "information:" The Soviet Union at Nuremburg.)

The Time for Cremation

Legal Medicine and Toxicology observes, (vol. 2, pp. 881-883) that it requires forty hours to burn a human body using wood as fuel. "A body of ordinary size is completely cremated when gas is used as fuel in one hour; when petroleum is used, from one and a half to two hours are required. The ash which remains, which consists entirely of mineral substances, all organic compounds having been destroyed, weighs from 5 to 9 pounds, depending on the size of the body."

This means fifteen to twenty seven thousand tons of ashes for six million people. Where is it? As usual, we are left with only the Communists to tell us how it all came to disappear.

When one considers that there are no oversize ovens; no "gas chambers" which have not repeatedly been proven to be merely shower baths, which is what they were supposed to have been in the first place ("See those shower heads? This is a gas chamber. Two dollars please"); no significant quantity of ashes or skeletons; no documents which are not Zionist or Communist forgeries; that the chemical reactions, symptoms, and crematory processes described are impossible; and that Jews have never cooperated with a census at any time in history (see I Chron: 21 and II Samuel: 24) one is tempted to ask: if millions of them really disappeared during the war, how would we know it? By believing what we see on TV? Surely not.

The continuing slaughter of 2.5 million Cambodians by the Communists has been given an average of twenty seconds evening network news coverage per month. By contrast an imaginary atrocity involving Jews forty years ago gets nine and one-half hours in one week! Is this lack of proportion coincidental?